

LABOR PROBLEM'S PROPER ADJUSTMENT IS VITAL

Vice-Chairman of Railroad Board Voices Warning for Future.

JUSTICE MUST BE ASSURED
Advances View Worker Has No Right to Paralyze Industry by Tying Up Transportation — Possibilities of Evils in Radical Organizations.

(By Associated Press.)
NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—The wisdom with which the question of organized labor is solved in America will spell the survival or downfall of the republic, Ben W. Hooper, former Governor of Tennessee and vice-chairman of the United States Railroad Labor Board, declared tonight, adding that organized railroad labor and railroad capital have a "public trust" to perform in rendering efficient and uninterrupted railway service to the people of the United States.

Speaking at the annual dinner of the New York Railroad Club, at which six other members of the labor board were also guests, Mr. Hooper said the price of a rail strike last fall would have "cracked the nation's" railroad labor, he said, and has no right "morally at least, to tie up the railroads and destroy the property, business, health, comfort and lives of innocent men, women and children."

Must Assure Justice.
But this moral obligation does not mean that organized labor on the railroads should be stamped out, as certain sections of public opinion advocated in the October crisis, the former Governor said. The problem in this country, he added, is "how to deal with just demands fairly and humanely, and how to curb unjust demands and control such activities as threaten public welfare."

The right of labor to organize is based on sound principles, recognized by Congress and sanctioned by the courts of the land, Mr. Hooper said, and is profoundly awed when it contemplates the possibility for evil. If organized labor is to be permitted to threaten individuality, destroy initiative, exact inefficiency, dominate management, limit production, ignore the rights of the public and set up a class government, then indeed is this country headed for Bolshevism and death.

"All of these things are the possible, but not the inevitable, results of organized labor," he said. "On the other hand, if organized labor confines its efforts to the legitimate advancement of the cause of the workingman, by the procurement of a just and reasonable wage, the establishment of desirable working rules and conditions, the maintenance of an increasingly good standard of living and the preservation of the position and civic rights of labor, then will organized labor not only serve its own interests, but it will constitute one of the bulwarks of the American republic."

"In my judgment, the survival of this republic depends upon the wisdom with which this question is handled."

BERLIN CAN'T PAY; ASKS MORATORIUM

(Continued From First Page.)
...long discounted and came as no surprise to the government.

"We knew that if it didn't happen in January, it would happen in February or later," said an attaché of the French Embassy in Berlin. "So we face a default of supplementary guarantees, and if the guarantees aren't forthcoming, we shall have to step in and take them."

Wanted Payments "in Kind."
"It was because of the German situation, and our knowledge of her financial condition," he continued, "that we completed the Wiesbaden agreement. We wanted to get payments in kind if Germany had no cash. It is also one more reason why the allies should get together—especially France and England. Brundage's departure for London Sunday certainly won't be delayed after this."

The government will not move, however, except in concert with the allies, according to officials of the French Embassy.

It is pointed out in other quarters that France is not directly interested in Germany's defaulting, since Belgium has priority payments out of the January installment. But she is intensely interested in the principle involved and will refuse to admit Germany's claim, since this would establish a precedent that would be difficult to overcome in the future.

To Await Joint Action.
It is generally believed that, since Anglo-French relations have become immeasurably better in the past few weeks, France is not likely to act alone, seeking new territory in the Ruhr, for instance, until after the allies have taken joint action in the matter.

In general, French officials believe that the German move is a well-considered step, thoughtfully planned for its effect at this particular time, on the eve of the Lloyd George-Briand discussions in England, and of a possible general economic conference in America or elsewhere.

They feel that the German economic situation would be the main problem discussed at such a conference, and that, realizing this, Germany must announce her intention to pay one-third of the cash due in January and February apart from her deliveries in kind.

The most charitable view taken here is that Germany, foreseeing an interlarded attempt to settle the credit problem, demands a showdown on her future obligations and is putting the question frankly before Brundage and Lloyd George.

Furthermore, encouraged by the British suggestions for a moratorium, the desire to test the sincerity of these proposals and the length to which the British are willing to go.

NO GUARANTEE IN PACT TO PROTECT TERRITORY OF SIGNATORIES, BRITISH VIEW

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, Dec. 15.—A spokesman for the British arms conference delegation, discussing the four-power Pacific treaty today, said there was nothing in the pact, in the opinion of the British delegation, which guaranteed protection to the territory of any of the signatories. Referring to discussions on this point, the British delegation spokesman said the use of the word "guaranty" was unfortunate.

Referring to steps to be taken in case of aggression by an outside party, the spokesman said: "Nothing in the treaty pledges the parties to the treaty to take those measures. This treaty is an agreement between the four powers that, if the occasion arises as defined by the treaty, the powers will meet and talk over the matter. There is no guaranty or obligation upon any of the powers to take any steps after these discussions. That was perfectly understood by all the parties to the treaty."

BIG THREE NAVAL POWERS ANNOUNCE FULL AGREEMENT

America, Britain and Japan to Scrap Aggregate Battleship Tonnage of Nearly 2,000,000 — Steps Taken to Include France and Italy in Compact.

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...could emerge for action by the conference itself.

Text of Naval Agreement.
The naval agreement was made public in the following announcement to the subcommittee on naval armaments:

"The following are the points of agreement that have been reached in the course of the negotiations between the United States of America, Great Britain and Japan with respect to their capital fighting ships."

"An agreement has been reached between the three powers—the United States of America, the British empire and Japan, on the subject of naval ratios. The proposal of the American government that the ratio should be 5:5:3 is accepted. It is agreed that with respect to fortifications and naval bases in the Pacific region, including Hongkong, the status quo shall be maintained, that is, that there shall be no increase in these fortifications and naval bases except that this restriction shall not apply to the Hawaiian Islands, Australia, New Zealand and the islands comprising Japan proper, or, of course, to the coasts of the United States and Canada, as to which the respective powers retain their entire freedom."

Mutsu Agreement Explained.
"The Japanese government has found special difficulty with respect to the Mutsu, as that is their newest ship. In order to retain the Mutsu Japan has proposed to scrap the Seto, one of her older ships, which, under the American proposal, was to have been retained. This would leave the number of Japan's capital ships the same, that is, ten, as under the American proposal. The retention of the Mutsu by Japan in place of the Seto makes a difference in the tonnage of 15,000 tons, making the total tonnage of Japan's capital ships 213,300 tons, as against 295,700 tons under the original American proposal."

"While the difference in tonnage is small, there would be considerable difference in efficiency, as the retention of the Mutsu would give to Japan two (2) post-Jutland ships of the latest design."

"In order to meet this situation and to preserve the relative strength on the basis of the agreed ratio, it is agreed that the United States shall complete two (2) of the ships in course of construction, that is, the Colorado and the Washington, which are now about 90 per cent completed, and scrap two (2) of the older ships, that is, the North Dakota and the Delaware, which under the original proposal were to be retained. This would leave the United States with the same number of capital ships, that is, eighteen, as under the original proposal, with a tonnage of 225,550 tons, as against 200,550 tons as originally proposed. Three (3) of the ships would be post-Jutland ships of the Maryland type."

Britain to Build Two Ships.
"As the British have no post-Jutland ships, except one Hood, the construction of which is only partly post-Jutland, it is agreed that in order to maintain proper relative strength the British government may construct two (2) new ships, not to exceed 25,000 gross tons each, that is, calculating the tonnage according to British standards of measurement, or according to American calculations, the equivalent of 27,000 tons each. It

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"The number of the Japanese ships to be retained remains the same as under the original proposal. The total tonnage of the ships to be scrapped by Japan under the original American proposal, taking the tonnage of new ships when completed, was stated to be 448,923 tons. The total tonnage of the ships to be scrapped under the present arrangement is 435,328 tons."

"Under the original proposal, Great Britain was to scrap nineteen capital ships (including certain pre-dreadnoughts already scrapped), whereas, under the present arrangement, she will scrap four more, or a total of twenty-three. The total tonnage of ships to be scrapped by Great Britain, including the tonnage of the four Hoods to which the proposal referred as laid down, if completed, was stated to be 582,375 tons. The

total tonnage of the American capital ships to be scrapped under the original proposal including the tonnage of ships in construction if completed was stated to be 815,740 tons. Under the present arrangement the tonnage of the thirty ships to be scrapped, taking that of the ships in construction if completed, would be 820,510 tons."

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corresponding total of scrapped ships under the new arrangement will be 22,500 tons more, or 605,975 tons.

"Under the American proposal, there were to be scrapped sixty-six capital fighting ships, built and building, with a total tonnage (taking ships laid down as completed) of 1,878,943 tons. Under the present arrangement, there are to be scrapped sixty-eight capital fighting ships, with a tonnage of 1,861,643 tons.

"The naval holiday of ten years with respect to capital ships as originally proposed by the American government, is to be maintained except for the permission to construct ships as above stated."

DAIL EIREANN IN SESSION ALL DAY WITHOUT A VOTE

(By Associated Press.)
DUBLIN, Dec. 15.—The second private session of the Dail Eireann today having under consideration the Anglo-Irish treaty, lasted until nearly 8 o'clock this evening, and adjourned without reaching a decision. It will reconvene in private session tomorrow at 11 o'clock to continue its deliberations.

The most that can be said tonight is that there is a strong possibility that the public session, at which it is hoped to take a vote on ratification of the treaty, may not be held until Saturday.

"DIE-HARDS" MAKE BITTER ATTACKS ON IRISH PEACE PLANS

(Continued From First Page.)
...created by Lloyd George's reference to the boundary revision," it was announced late today in Belfast, Sir James Craig has decided to come immediately to London.

In a message to Lloyd George published during the day, the Ulster Premier had declared that, in spite of other inducements, Ulster was convinced that it was "not to the interest of the British empire for her to become subordinate to Sinn Fein," and adding that it was "impossible for Ulster ever to enter the Irish free state."

"There is no precedent in history for the British empire taking territory from an established government without its sanction," Craig declared, and added that the Parliament would not be prorogued before the result of the discussion in Dublin is made known.

Gift Suggestions

The gift itself is merely the form in which a joyous Yuletide heart gives expression to its sentiment. But the substance should reflect the spirit: beautiful gifts proclaim beautiful thoughts.

Any gift selected here, will be appreciated by the recipient as well as the purchaser.

If it's new we have it.

J. F. Kohler & Sons, Inc.

Jewelers Since 1856.
209 E. Broad Street.
Diamonds, Pearls, Watches, Jewelry and Novelties

The gift itself is merely the form in which a joyous Yuletide heart gives expression to its sentiment. But the substance should reflect the spirit: beautiful gifts proclaim beautiful thoughts.

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B. W. WILSON GETS \$6,500 VERDICT

(Continued From First Page.)
declared by counsel for the defense that Mr. Wilson had stated he would take no part in the conference unless the league agreed to give the Richmond club 11 Saturdays during the season at home. These things in themselves, they said, automatically barred Mr. Wilson, and that the action was in no wise precipitated by the league, but the plaintiff himself. He had been urged to remain in the association, but had refused, they stated.

The plaintiff claimed he had suffered damages through the arbitrary action of the defendant in destroying his property without reimbursing him to the extent of its value, which, it was contended, was against all justice and equity.

A large number of interested baseball "fans" sat throughout the hearing, while club owners from all over the circuit were present, either as witnesses or spectators.

ACCUSED UNEASY AS STATE LAYS BARE SOUL

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...could have been inflicted with a hatchet.

W. H. Jones was placed on the stand, but he refused to commit himself, professing inability to answer any of the questions propounded.

Awakened by Motorcycle.
George Kelly, a farmer of Colonial Beach, declared that he had seen Eastlake go to the house occupied by Miss Knox and remain all night.

Mr. Kelly said that he habitually arose by the sound of a motorcycle bringing the naval petty officer home. He said the motorcycle of Eastlake was the only one in the village, and no doubt as to the identity of its rider existed in his mind.

Mr. Tate, a gray-haired veteran of 70 years, stated that Eastlake approached him with a request that he be allowed to rent two rooms for "a wealthy Northern aunt." Mr. Tate informed the jury that he leased Eastlake an outhouse about 100 feet from his dwelling and during the period of its occupancy by Miss Knox, Eastlake was a frequent visitor.

Thomas J. Nevitt, who keeps a canteen and mess hall at Dahlgren, was placed on the stand in an attempt to have the knife found near Mrs. Eastlake identified as the one belonging to her.

ing to the murdered woman's husband. The attempt was unsuccessful. Mr. Nevitt, who also is postmaster for Dahlgren, told of Miss Knox's registering her letters to Eastlake in order to insure their delivery.

Tore Up Nurse's Letter.

Questioned by Mr. Butzner, Mr. Nevitt said that Eastlake received a letter from the nurse while in his presence, but tore it up, unread, in a fit of anger. "Oh, hell!" he is said to have exclaimed. Judge Chinn issued an order empowering the witness to ascertain the date of the delivery of the epistle. Mr. Nevitt will make his report tomorrow.

Dr. John Duff, Jr., naval physician at the Dahlgren proving grounds, contradicted the statement made by Dr. Caruthers yesterday that a condition of rigor mortis had taken effect when Mrs. Eastlake's body was examined. Dr. Duff, who is a graduate of numerous high institutions

of medical instruction, said that the upper part of Mrs. Eastlake's body was flexible at the time of examination, although her lower limbs had stiffened somewhat. He said that the highest medical authorities of the world are unable to determine exactly the hour at which life leaves a body. He further stated that it was improbable that the indentations made in Mrs. Eastlake's flesh by the fingers of the attacker would remain.

Says Mrs. Eastlake Was Jealous.
Mrs. John Henry, of Dahlgren, said Eastlake tried to rent two rooms in her home for the use of Miss Knox, but, owing to a difference existing between her and Eastlake, she refused the request. She declared that Miss Knox called at her house and, during a conversation which ensued, said: "Mrs. Eastlake is terribly jealous of me. I don't know what to do. What would you advise?" Mrs.

Berry said she replied, "If I thought I was keeping a woman from her husband, I would leave my feelings out of the matter."

Cris Heiniken, a Sunday school teacher, told how students in Eastlake's Jujitsu classes provided him money with which Eastlake purchased his motorcycle.

William A. Toler, superintendent of the bureau of criminal identification of the Richmond Police Department, explained how he had been assigned by Governor Davis to assist in unraveling the mystery surrounding the crime. He occupied the stand only a few minutes.

It was during the testimony of Thomas Hall, town sergeant at Colonial Beach, that women spectators were excluded from the courtroom.

The two Eastlake children were present in court during the entire day, although they were not placed on the stand. It now appears improbable that they will be called upon to testify against their father.

Thalhimer Brothers

BROAD AT FIFTH.

—take pleasure in announcing that

Mr. C. Montague

(Manager of Our London Office)

will be in our store
Friday and Saturday
December 16th and 17th

Mr. Montague is in charge of our affairs in the British Isles, covering England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales. During his short visit to Richmond he will be pleased to accept any special or personal commissions entrusted to him by Thalhimer clientele.

London Office: 73 Golden Lane, E. C. 1

Mothers and Fathers, Grandparents, Aunts and Uncles!

If you want a really worth-while Christmas Gift for the little boy and girl in your family, give them a membership in our



Christmas Thrift Club

For 25 cents a week this little boy or girl will receive a check from your next Christmas for \$12.68; or for \$5 a week your Christmas check will be \$253.60.

Without sacrifice to yourself you may give a gift worth giving at Christmastime to the child you love.

American National Bank

Tenth and Main

The Store for Men's Gifts



Most Unusual!

On of those rare opportunities that no man should miss

Xmas Offering of J&L SUITS at

\$28⁵⁰

—an unheard-of low price for such fine tweeds and homespuns—

—smart as a picture!

—clean as a whistle!

—and known quality in fabrics and tailoring.

Four Groups of Overcoats, Too, at This Low Price

Prompt Action Necessary

JACOBS & LEVY

705 E. BROAD.

"The Gift Store"

Thalhimer Brothers

BROAD AT FIFTH.

He gives most

Christmas
Tips for Men
No. 5

—who gives sensibly, supplying with the heart what the purse lacks; for the richest gift is the useful gift.

Our store is filled to capacity with gifts that will delight the heart of every woman; gifts that men of limited means can afford to buy, as well as gifts that only a few could purchase.

But whatever you select, it may be depended upon to be of the utmost in usefulness and value.

Men who find that selection is a greater problem than they had anticipated are invited to use a Thalhimer "gift certificate," issued in any amount, redeemable at any time, for any of the choice merchandise in our store.